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Charities. Toronto, 1876.



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Charities Dept. n

Centennial Exhibition Philadelphia,  
(1876.)

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CANADA.

ASYLUMS, PRISONS AND PUBLIC  
CHARITIES.



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Toronto:  
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY.  
1876.



(Centennial Exhibition Philadelphia,)

1876.

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CANADA.

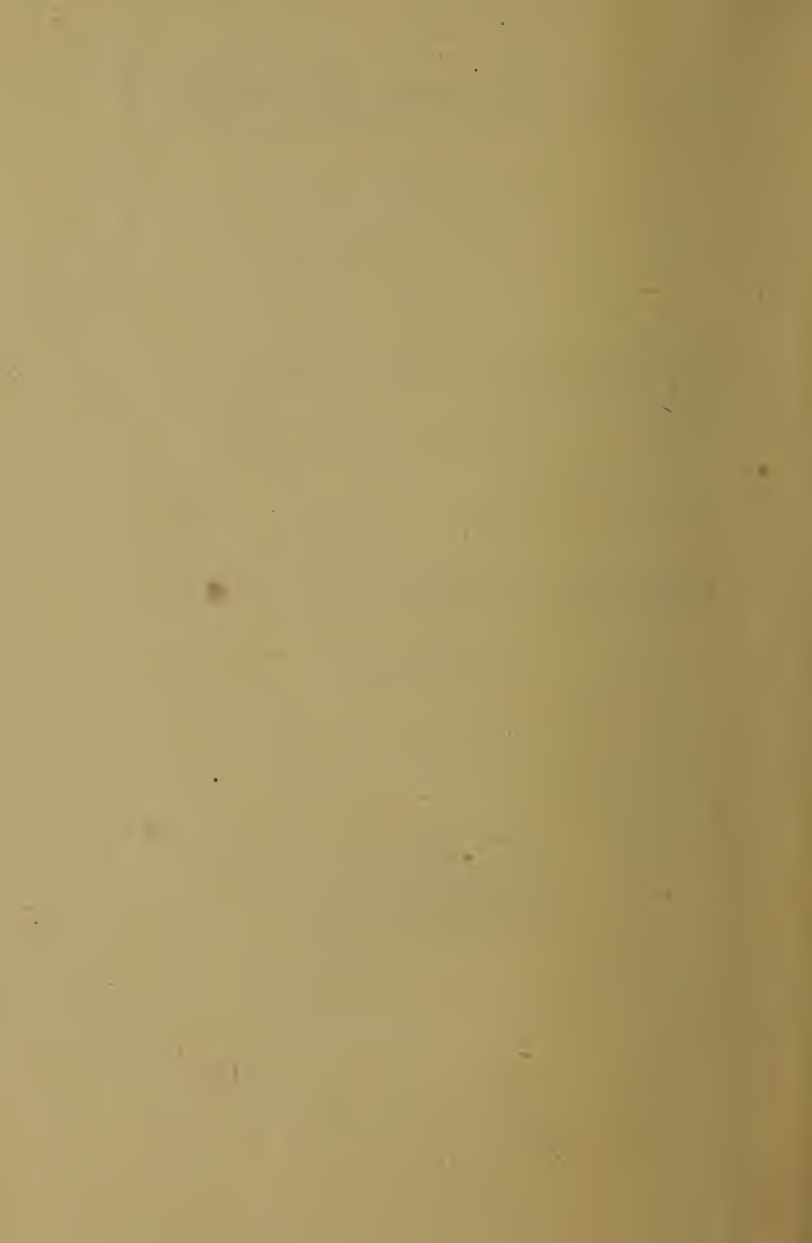
ASYLUMS, PRISONS AND PUBLIC  
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CABINET MINISTER IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS,  
AND PUBLIC CHARITIES INSPECTION.

HON. S. C. WOOD, M.P.P., *Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.*

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.  
JOHN W. LANGMUIR.

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## HEADS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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### Toronto Asylum for the Insane.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

ROBERT MATHISON,  
*Acting Bursar.*

### London Asylum for the Insane.

HENRY LANDOR, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

ROBERT MATHISON,  
*Bursar.*

### Kingston Asylum for the Insane.

J. R. DICKSON, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

WILLIAM ANGLIN,  
*Bursar.*

### Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.

R. M. BUCKE, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

BIDWELL WAY,  
*Bursar.*

### Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

W. J. PALMER, Ph. D.,  
*Principal.*

ANGUS CHRISTIE,  
*Bursar.*

### Institution for the Blind.

J. HOWARD HUNTER, M.A.,  
*Principal.*

W. N. HOSSIE,  
*Bursar.*

### Central Prison of Ontario.

W. S. PRINCE,  
*Warden.*

THOMAS SHORT,  
*Bursar.*

### Provincial Reformatory.

W. MOORE KELLY,  
*Warden.*

W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH,  
*Bursar.*







Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia,  
1876.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CANADA.

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ASYLUMS, PRISONS, AND PUBLIC  
CHARITIES.

The Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario may be divided into three classes as follows:—

Firstly. Institutions founded, supported and entirely controlled by the Government.

Secondly. Institutions founded by Corporate bodies and private individuals, and only partially supported by the Province, but whose affairs are under the inspectorial supervision of Government.

Thirdly. Institutions founded and supported, jointly, by the Government and the various counties of the Pro-

vince, over which the Government, in certain relations, exercises direct, and in others, supervisory control.

The Institutions comprised in the *first* class are as follows:—

- Four Asylums for the Insane,
- One Asylum for Idiots,
- One Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb,
- One Institution for the education of the Blind,
- One Central or *intermediate* Prison,
- One Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders.

The Institutions of the *second* class comprise the following, viz.:—

- Twelve General Hospitals,
- Seven Houses of Refuge for Indigent Persons.
- Three Magdalen Asylums,
- Seventeen Orphan Asylums.

The Institutions of the *third* class are as follow, viz.:—

- Thirty-six County Gaols,
- Two District Gaols.

These eighty-six Public Institutions are, by law, placed under the supervision and inspection of a Government official, known as the *Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities*.

One of the Members of the Ontario Government is the responsible Political Head of the Inspector's Department, with whom the Inspector consults about all matters pertaining to the government and administration of these Public Institutions. This Cabinet Minister is also respon-

sible to Parliament for the proper administration of the affairs of these Institutions.

With the exception of the Institutions named in the second class, viz.:—Houses of Refuge, Orphan Asylums, &c., there are no local Boards or Directors associated with the Government or the Inspector in the management of these Public Institutions.

In respect to the nine establishments embraced in the first class, the Inspector not only exercises supervision and inspection, but has, also, direct administrative control over every branch of their affairs.

The duties of the Inspector in regard to the Institutions named in the second class are chiefly of a supervisory and inspectorial character.

The management of the County Gaols is, in some respects, under the County Councils; but all matters pertaining to their construction and structural arrangement, in the first instance, and their discipline and internal economy after occupation, devolve upon the Inspector.

These Public Institutions will now be referred to in the order in which they are placed.

# ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The designation, location and capacity of these Asylums are as follows:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto . . . . 660 beds.

" London . . . . 640 "

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	..	380	beds.
"	Hamilton	..	240 "
Asylum for Idiots, ....	Orillia.....	150	"
Total capacity .....		2,070	"

The *Toronto Asylum* is situated within the Corporation of the City of Toronto, the Capital of the Province of Ontario. Originally, it had attached to it fifty acres of land, all of which is enclosed by a brick wall; but, six years ago, an additional one hundred and fifty acres was acquired for its uses.

The main structure, comprising a Central Building and two wings, was erected in the year 1845-6. Two additional wings, to the rear, forming a quadrangle, were erected eight years ago; in addition to which there are two isolated Hospitals. The buildings, which are constructed of white brick with cut stone facings, are all of the most substantial character. The internal arrangement of the buildings erected at the latter period is exceedingly good, having all the modern improvements and requisites of such Institutions; and the Government has in contemplation the improvement of the original buildings.

The *London Asylum* is situated about two miles from the City of London; and has attached to it three hundred acres of excellent land. The buildings were erected in 1870-71 and are constructed of white brick upon the plan known as the "extension" principle.

The main building is of four stories with the extensions ranging down to two stories. The style and general

arrangement of the buildings are excellent; but, unfortunately, in the attempt to reduce the cost of construction, many serious defects in workmanship and structural detail occurred. These defects, however, are gradually being overcome by alterations and repairs.

A short distance from the main Asylum is erected a substantial cottage structure for the *chronic insane*, which affords accommodation for sixty of that class. This plan of providing for the chronic and incurable patients has worked so satisfactorily that it is the intention of the Government to erect two more cottages next year.

In connection with the London Asylum there is also a separate building for idiots which affords accommodation for thirty of that class of defectives. As, however, a separate establishment is now nearly completed for idiots, it is proposed to enlarge and convert this house into wards for the refractory patients.

The *Kingston Asylum* is situated upon the shore of the Bay of Quinté, about two miles from the city of Kingston, and to it there are about forty acres of land attached. Originally this Asylum was designed for Insane Criminals, to be drawn from the Kingston Penitentiary, which is distant from it about half a mile; but at no one time has there been more than thirty of this class of patients within its walls — although it has accommodation for three hundred and eighty patients. This Asylum is owned by the Dominion Government; but, under an arrangement with the Province, three hundred and sixty of its beds are

set apart for patients from Ontario. Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the Institution from the Dominion Government, in which case the Insane Criminals will be removed to wards within the Penitentiary.

The Institution is built of stone, and in point of style and appearance is perhaps one of the finest Asylums on the Continent.

The *Hamilton Asylum*, erected upon the hill overlooking the City of Hamilton and Burlington Bay, has attached to it ninety acres of land. The building was originally designed for an Hospital for Inebriates, but owing to the insufficiency of the accommodation for the insane it is now being used for this class.

This Asylum has just been completed, and has only been occupied since the 1st March. It will give accommodation for about two hundred and forty patients. Its dormitories are all of the associated character.

The *Orillia Asylum*, which, six years ago, had been occupied as a branch of the Toronto Asylum, but was abandoned on the opening of the London Asylum, is now being reconstructed and put in order for an *Asylum for Idiots*, and, when completed, will give accommodation for 150 of that class. This Asylum is most beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Couchiching in the Town of Orillia. There are about ten acres of land attached to it. The buildings are constructed upon a semi-gothic plan, and are well adapted for the purposes of an Idiot Asylum.

During the year 1875, and before the Hamilton Asylum was opened, the operations of the three Asylums first named were as follow, viz. :—

Number of patients remaining in Asylums at	
the close of the previous year .....	1599
Admitted during the year 1875 .....	326
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment....	1925
Discharged cured .....	106
Improved .....	39
Unimproved .....	8
Ran away .....	7
	<hr/>
	160
Died .....	155
	<hr/>
	275

Number of patients remaining in Asylums at

the close of the year 1875..... 1650

The Census enumeration of the year 1871 shows that there were four thousand and seventy-nine persons of unsound mind then in the Province. Of this number it is computed that twenty-four hundred and seventy-three were insane, and sixteen hundred and six idiotic. These figures would show that there was one person of unsound mind in the Province to every three hundred and ninety-seven of the population. Many of these persons of unsound mind, however, do not require to be placed in asylums. But as increased accommodation was urgently



required, it was recommended by the Inspector that the Asylum accommodation of the Province should be increased by eight hundred beds. This recommendation was approved of by Government, and the work of extension is now being proceeded with.

There are three methods of obtaining admission to Asylums for the Insane in this Province, viz. :—

1st. Upon the certificates of three properly qualified medical practitioners, each stating that they have personally examined the patient, separately from any other medical practitioner, and that they find such person to be insane; and specifying the facts upon which they have arrived at that conclusion.

2nd. When a person is committed to one of the common gaols of the Province as being dangerous to be at large, such person may be removed to an asylum upon being certified to be insane by two properly qualified medical practitioners and the County Judge.

3rd. If a person is charged with the committal of some offence, and, upon being arraigned, is acquitted of the charge upon the ground of insanity, the certificate of the Court to that effect will enable the prisoner to be sent to an Asylum for the Insane.

The total amount expended for the maintenance of the three asylums that were in existence during 1875, was \$218,541 35, or an average cost of \$133 39 per annum for each patient.

Of the 1,925 patients who were under treatment during the year, the friends of 231 paid for their maintenance,



from which source the sum of \$21,875 was received. All the other inmates were supported by the Province as free patients.

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## ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of imparting general education, as well as instruction in some manual art, to Deaf Mutes residing in the Province of Ontario—and is not intended as an Asylum for the aged and infirm, or a Hospital for the treatment of disease ; but in its design has reference only to the physical, mental and moral training of deaf mute youths of both sexes.

The Institution, which is situated on the shore of the Bay of Quinté, about two miles from the Town of Belleville, was opened in the year 1871.

The buildings are constructed of red brick with cut stone facings, and the style and arrangement are well adapted for the purposes of the Institution. Attached to it is a farm of eighty acres, sloping up from the shore of the Bay.

The present capacity of the Institution, in respect of dormitories and class-rooms, affords accommodation for two hundred and twenty pupils.

Prior to the year 1871, the Government of Canada appropriated a small sum annually for the purpose of assisting a private school for Deaf Mutes ; but the necessities

of this class became so pressing, that the present fine Institution was founded for their benefit.

From the Census Returns of 1871, it would appear that the total number of Deaf Mutes in the Province in that year was fourteen hundred and twelve, of which number, it was computed that upwards of three hundred were under the age of twenty-one years.

The progress of the Institution, as indicated by the admissions that have been awarded to it since its opening, has been most satisfactory, and is as marked as any Institution of a similar kind on the Continent.

The number of pupils in attendance was as follows:—

During the First year.....	107
" " Second year.....	149
" " Third year.....	191
" " Fourth year.....	206
" " Fifth year.....	209

And during the present session two hundred and twenty pupils have been entered, which number completely exhausts the dormitory and class-room accommodation of the Institution.

At present there are eleven teachers in the literary department, one trade instructor for the boot and shoe department, and one in the carpenter and cabinet making shop.

The Institution is practically free to all Deaf Mutes in the Province of Ontario between the ages of seven and twenty-one years. The sum of fifty dollars per annum is exacted for board from such parents as are able to pay

this sum, but for those who are unable to pay it, education, board and lodging are free; in addition to which indigent orphans are clothed.

The entire cost of maintaining the Institution for the year 1875 was \$32,047.59, or \$157.81 per annum for each pupil.

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## ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This Institution, which is situated on an elevated plateau overlooking the Town of Brantford, was opened for the reception of pupils in April, 1872.

The buildings comprise a main structure of three stories, with a central projecting tower about one hundred feet high, and two wings extending from the same of two stories, with a Mansard roof over all, the whole having a frontage of two hundred and twenty feet.

The rear building, which is used for domestic purposes and dining-rooms for the pupils, consists of a centre building seventy-five feet long, with two projections extending from the same of fifty by twenty feet.

These buildings, which are of the Tudor style, adapted to modern requirements, provide accommodation for one hundred and twenty pupils.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of educating blind youths under twenty-one years of age, and for giving instruction in some manual art; but in no sense is it an Asylum for the aged or indigent of that

class. Parents or guardians who are able to pay for the board of pupils are charged the nominal sum of fifty dollars per annum, but practically the Institution is free, as at the present time only five pupils out of one hundred and twenty are paid for. Under special circumstances a few over-aged pupils are admitted.

The branches taught in the literary department are those of an ordinary school.

Attached to the establishment is a shop for the manufacture of willow-ware of all descriptions, and for carrying on the cane-seating of chairs. Light manual employment, such as bead-work, crochet, knitting, &c., &c., is also carried on in this Institution.

According to the Census returns of 1871, there were one thousand and nine blind persons in this Province in that year, of whom one hundred and sixty-three were said to be under twenty-one years of age. The number of pupils who have been admitted to the Institution is as follows :—

During the first Session .....	7
During the second .....	54
During the third .....	82
During the fourth.....	112

And up to this period of the present Session, one hundred and twenty pupils have entered, which is about as many as accommodation can be provided for.

The cost of maintaining this Institution for the year 1875, amounted to \$23,006.21, which includes every charge connected with the entire support of the Institution.

## CENTRAL PRISON FOR ONTARIO.

This establishment is situated in the City of Toronto, the capital of Ontario. The site of the building has great advantages for an Industrial Prison, as all the railways entering the city are enabled to switch into its yards; thus affording great facilities for receiving the raw material used for manufactures, and for shipping manufactured goods.

The buildings comprise a main structure of three stories, with two wings extending from it for the prison dormitories. The front portion of the main building is used for official purposes, and for the Warden's residence, and the rear portion for the domestic purposes of the prison, viz.: kitchen, associated dining-room, and guards' quarters, with a chapel in the upper story.

The cells are constructed in the centre of the dormitories, back to back, and comprise four galleries, numbering 336 cells in all. The corridor space surrounding the cells is open from floor to ceiling. The dimensions of the cells are eight feet high, eight feet deep, and five feet wide, with direct ventilation from each cell. These prison dormitories, in respect to sanative appliances and general arrangement; are excelled by none on the continent.

In the rear of the main buildings are the shops, forming a quadrangle, with other shops in the rear of the quadrangle so formed; the whole surrounded by a substantial brick wall, in the rear of which is a large wood yard.

The entire enclosures cover an area of seven acres. The structures throughout are of the most solid and substantial character.

The necessity for establishing this prison arose out of the defective nature and management of the Common or County Gaols of the Province. The Municipal authorities either neglected or were unable to provide employment for the prisoners who were sentenced to them; so that from utter idleness, faulty arrangement, and improper classification, our gaols were, in fact, nurseries of crime and bad morals. In them, the sane and the insane, the suspected and the convicted, the hardened criminal and the child, the guilty and the innocent, were mingled together within the same walls and corridors.

It was to overcome, or at any rate to lessen, the bad effect of these evils that the Central Prison was founded and opened in the year 1871, as an intermediate establishment between the Common Gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary, and as the finishing link in the prison system of the Province—viz., the Common or County Gaols, the Reformatory for Boys, the Central or Intermediate Prison, and the Dominion Penitentiary.

All prisoners sentenced to periods of two years and over are sent to the Dominion Penitentiary, and those sentenced for terms under two years may be sent direct to the Central Prison or to the Common Gaols of the Province; and if to the latter, a selection is afterwards made by the Inspector for transfer to the Central Prison.

The cost of transferring prisoners from the Common



Gaols to the Central Prison has been very much reduced by the appointment, upon the prison staff, of a bailiff, whose duty it is to effect the transference. For the year 1875, 429 prisoners were removed—with but a single escape—at an average cost of five dollars and seventy cents per head.

The labour of the prisoners has been leased to a Company for a period of seven and a half years, at an average of fifty-five cents per day each, for the purpose of manufacturing railway cars and appliances; but owing to the continued stagnation in railway affairs and other reverses to the Company, this employment had to be abandoned, and the manufacture of all descriptions of wooden ware—such as pails, tubs, brooms, &c.—was substituted.

In addition to the work performed by contractors, the Government carries on the trades of shoemaking, tailoring, mat-making, and stone-breaking.

The cost of the prison for the year 1875 was \$43,017.64, or an average expenditure of forty-seven and one-half cents per day for each person committed.

The revenue derived from the prison labour has, owing to the reverses of the contractors, been very much reduced; but, under existing arrangements, it is expected that by the year 1877 the prison will be entirely self-sustaining.

## PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.

This Institution was founded in the year 1859. It is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the Georgian Bay, about two miles from the village of Penetanguishene, and one hundred and twenty miles north of Toronto.

The buildings are constructed of faced boulders taken from the farm, and are the most substantial of any of the public structures in the Province. They comprise a central building for the official departments, with two wings extending from it for school-rooms, chapels, hospital, &c. There is a large cell dormitory extending to the rear, capable of giving single cell accommodation for 120 inmates.

From the east of the main building extends another dormitory, containing seventy-two separate cells, making the total capacity of the establishment capable of giving accommodation for one hundred and ninety-two inmates. It is intended to finish the original design by adding another cell dormitory to the west, which will increase the capacity of the Reformatory to 264 single cells.

There are two large shops enclosed within the grounds, in which the trades of shoemaking, tailoring, coopering, carpentering and joining, and cigar-making are carried on. With the exception of the cigar shop, in which eighty boys are employed, all the industries named are conducted by the Government.

Upwards of eight hundred acres of land are at-



tached to the Institution, which, in addition to being used for farming purposes, furnishes all the wood required for the establishment; thus affording occupation for a considerable number of the inmates.

From the time the Institution was established in the year 1859, up to the end of 1875, 805 boys had been committed to it, and at the present time there are 181 in confinement, which number nearly exhausts the dormitory accommodation of the Institution.

Offenders are sentenced to the Institution by Superior Court Judges, County Court Judges, Police Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, for periods of six months up to five years.

The pardoning power in this, as in all the prisons of the Province, is vested in the Governor-General of the Dominion. If a boy is reported to be incorrigible, he may be transferred to the Central Prison or the Dominion Penitentiary.

The religious instruction of the inmates is entrusted to two chaplains, one being a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic. Two schoolmasters are employed, and all the inmates have to attend school during a portion of the day.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Reformatory for the year 1875 amounted to \$21,332.76, or an average of \$133.33 for each inmate during the year.

The cash revenue derived from the Institution is equal to about a fourth of the expenditure for maintenance, and is on the increase.

## INSTITUTIONS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS.

There are twelve Hospitals in the Province for the treatment and relief of physical diseases, as follows:—

General Hospital.....	Toronto.
Burnside Lying-in Hospital.....	"
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	"
City Hospital.....	Hamilton.
General Hospital.....	Kingston.
Hôtel Dieu Hospital.....	"
General Protestant Hospital.....	Ottawa.
General Roman Catholic Hospital...	"
General Hospital.....	London.
General and Marine Hospital.....	St. Catharines.
General Hospital.....	Guelph.
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	"

Most of the buildings used by these Hospitals were especially designed for their purposes, and during the past two years, no less than four entirely new structures have been erected. With one or two exceptions, the buildings are well adapted to afford the best kind of Hospital accommodation, and most of them are supplied with all the modern appliances, in respect of sanative requisites and the usual domestic conveniences, of such Institutions. The sites, while being very convenient to the centres of population, combine, at the same time, the means of obtaining pure air, good water, and effective sewerage.

The General Hospitals, in the Cities of Hamilton and London, are under the control and management of the authorities of these cities ; the General Hospital, Toronto, is managed by Trustees appointed by the Government ; but the affairs of all the other Institutions named are conducted by incorporated organizations, all being subject to the inspection and supervision of the Government Inspector.

None of these Institutions are endowed, with the exception of the Toronto Hospital, which received a grant of valuable lands in the reign of George IV. ; but all are supported by the contributions of the Province, Municipalities, and private individuals.

Previous to the year 1874, the method of granting Government aid to Hospitals was by the appropriation of an arbitrary sum to each Institution, frequently without reference to the character or volume of work performed. The defects of this system became so apparent, that, in the year 1874, a Bill was passed by the Provincial Legislature, designated, "The Charities Aid Act," under the provisions of which Hospitals are now aided to the extent of twenty cents a patient per day ; and in order to stimulate and encourage Municipal bodies and private individuals to subscribe liberally for the maintenance of such useful Institutions, a further sum of ten cents per day for each patient is also given as Government aid, *provided the Hospital receives, from all other sources, a sum equal to four times the amount that this extra sum of ten cents per day amounts to.*

Although the Government grant to these establishments has largely increased since the passing of this law, still it is satisfactory to know that it has proved eminently successful in obtaining the results aimed at, inasmuch as the aid received from municipal bodies and private individuals has increased in far greater ratio than the Government appropriation.

During the year 1875, 3,915 patients received treatment in these Hospitals; representing a collective residence equal to 152,916 days.

The total cost of maintaining them for the year 1875, amounted to \$94,204.51, or a little more than sixty cents for the daily cost of each patient. During the year the sum of \$62,051.84, was received from Municipalities and private individuals and \$41,506.93 was appropriated to their aid by the Government.

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## HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.

These institutions are for the lodgement and care of indigent persons, chiefly those who are crippled, maimed, or are otherwise physically incapable of taking care of themselves, and are as follows:—

House of Industry, Toronto.

House of Providence, do.

Home for Incurables, do.

House of Industry, Kingston.

House of Refuge, Hamilton.

House of Providence, Kingston.

St. Joseph's House for the Poor, Guelph.

These Houses were all founded and are entirely managed by incorporated organizations, Government aid, to a very small extent, being given to them for two reasons:

1st. As aid in the support of indigent immigrants and wandering poor who are not a proper charge upon any particular municipality.

2nd. To stimulate and encourage private and municipal effort in the care of indigent persons.

The Government aid thus given is equal to seven cents per day for the board and lodgement of every person admitted to these Houses.

The total number of indigent persons relieved by their operations for the year 1875 was 1,157, and the aggregate days' residence of the inmates in the various Houses amounted to 149,880 days.

The total cost of maintaining the Houses amounted to \$41,151.60, of which amount the Government contributed about \$10,000.

Under the provision of the "Municipal Act," the care of the poor devolves upon each municipality, and authority is given to the various counties to erect Houses of Refuge for the lodgement and care of such persons. But as this law is permissive, not compulsory, only three counties out of thirty-seven have provided such establishments. These County Houses of Refuge receive no aid whatever from Government, being simply organizations for the care of their own poor.

Counties not having Houses of Refuge spend a considerable amount of money for the support of the poor in private families, and in an indiscriminate way.

The returns received for 1875 show that 11,073 persons were relieved by the various municipal corporations of the Province at an expense of \$81,898.53.

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## ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are seventeen Institutions of this description in the Province, as follow :—

Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society . . . .	Toronto.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum . . . . .	do
Boys' Home . . . . .	do
Girls' Home . . . . .	do
News Boys' Lodgings . . . . .	do
The Infants' Home . . . . .	do
Orphans' Home . . . . .	Kingston.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum . . . . .	Hamilton.
Protestant Orphan Asylum . . . . .	do
Boys' Home . . . . .	do
Industrial School . . . . .	do
Protestant Orphans' Home, &c. . . . .	London.
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home . . . . .	do
St. Agatha's Orphan Asylum . . . . .	St. Agatha.
St Patrick's Orphan Asylum . . . . .	Ottawa.
Orphans' Home . . . . .	do
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum . . . . .	do

These Institutions are all incorporated organizations, and their affairs are managed by Boards comprised of ladies residing in the various localities. In six of the Institutions their management is conducted by Sisterhoods of the Roman Catholic Church.

These establishments were not founded exclusively for the care and lodgment of orphans, but neglected and abandoned children are awarded admission to nearly all of them, and during the year 1875 upwards of 2,000 children were taken care of and educated. Government aid is given to these Asylums to the extent of two cents per day for every inmate admitted and lodged, which, for those that were in operation during 1875, amounted to \$7,869.08. In addition to this amount, upwards of \$60,000 were contributed by private individuals and municipal corporations for that year.

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## MAGDALENE ASYLUMS.

There are three Institutions of this character, viz. :—

Magdalene Asylum . . . . . Toronto.

Magdalene do . . . . . Ottawa.

Home for the Friendless . . . . . Hamilton.

These Asylums are also managed by incorporated societies, and are only aided by Government in proportion to the number of inmates they receive. During the year 1875 about 350 women were inmates of these houses.



# INSTITUTIONS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

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## COMMON GAOLS.

Each County in the Province has a Gaol at its capital or county town, in addition to which there are two district Gaols in the territories of Algoma and Thunder Bay, making 38 Common Gaols in all, as follow :—

NAME OF COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	NAME OF COUNTY TOWN.
Brant .....	Brantford.
Bruce .....	Walkerton.
Carleton .....	Ottawa.
Elgin .....	St. Thomas.
Essex .....	Sandwich.
Frontenac .....	Kingston.
Grey .....	Owen Sound.
Haldimand .....	Cayuga.
Halton .....	Milton.
Hastings .....	Belleville.
Huron .....	Goderich.
Kent .....	Chatham.
Lambton .....	Sarnia.
Lanark .....	Perth.
Leeds and Grenville .....	Brockville.
Lennox and Addington .....	Napanee.
Lincoln .....	Niagara.



NAME OF COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	NAME OF COUNTY TOWN.
Middlesex .....	London.
Norfolk .....	Simcoe.
Northumberland and Durham ..	Cobourg.
Ontario .....	Whitby.
Oxford .....	Woodstock.
Peel .....	Brampton.
Perth .....	Stratford.
Peterborough .....	Peterborough.
Prescott and Russell .....	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward .....	Picton.
Renfrew .....	Pembroke.
Simcoe .....	Barrie.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall.
York .....	Toronto.
Victoria .....	Lindsay.
Waterloo .....	Berlin.
Welland .....	Welland.
Wellington .....	Guelph.
Wentworth .....	Hamilton.
District of Algoma .....	Sault Ste. Marie.
District of Thunder Bay .....	Prince Arthur's Landing.

These Gaols, in their original state, were generally very faulty and defective in their construction and arrangement; the most of them were entirely wanting in health requisites, and in many instances their capacity was quite insufficient for the requirements of the various counties. To overcome these defects and the evils arising out of them, an "Inspection Act," was passed by the Legislature

of Canada, in 1859, granting authority to the Inspector to condemn faulty and defective Gaol structures, and providing for the necessary additions and alterations to render them acceptable under the provisions of the Act, or for the erection of new structures. And in order to encourage Counties to proceed promptly with the modernizing of old structures, Government aid to the extent of one half the cost of such alterations, provided they did not exceed \$12,000, was given.

In this manner all the old gaols of the Province, with the exception of four, have been reconstructed to comply with the terms of the Inspection Act, or new buildings have been erected.

The maintenance of these Common Gaols devolves upon the respective County Councils, subject to rules and regulations framed, and altered from time to time, by the Inspector, approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Sheriffs of Counties appoint the Gaol officials, and are responsible to the Inspector for the discipline and internal economy of their respective Gaols. The Province contributes to the current maintenance of the Gaols and their inmates in proportion to the number of *criminal* prisoners committed to them, the balance of expenditure being made up by the Counties.

During the year 1875 the number of prisoners committed to all these Gaols was as follows:—

Males over 16 years of age.....	8048
"    under 16    "    .....	389

—— 8437

Females over 16 years of age.....	1566
"    under 16    "    .....	70
	<hr/> 1636

Total commitments ..... 10073

The nature of these commitments and the manner in which they were disposed of were as follow:—

Acquitted of the charges when tried ..... 2812

Found guilty and sentenced—

To the Dominion Penitentiary ..... 165

    "    Provincial Reformatory ..... 67

    "    Central Prison ..... 145

    "    Gaols, but afterwards transferred  
            to Central Prison..... 271

    "    Common Gaols, and there kept  
            until expiration of sentences.... 5633

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6281

Committed for want of sureties to keep the peace 154

    "    as debtors ..... 66

Detained as witnesses ..... 20

Committed as lunatics ..... 323

For contempt of court ..... 78

Waiting trial at close of year ..... 339

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10073

The entire expenditures incurred in maintaining these Gaols and supporting the Prisoners for the year 1875, amounted to \$126,257 48, as follows :

Food, clothing, fuel and current maintenance	\$61,540	40
Repairs . . . . .	6,446	58
Officials' salaries . . . . .	58,278	50

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\$126,265 50

The total number of prisoners that were in custody in the various Gaols and Penal and Correctional Establishments of the Province on the 30th September, 1875, was as follows :

In the Common Gaols . . . . .	703
“ Central Prison . . . . .	206
“ Provincial Reformatory . . . . .	179
“ Dominion Penitentiary . . . . .	509
	<hr/>
	1597



